



OBTAINABLE DIRECT FROM
SOLE AGENTS: NANKANG CO., UNION BUILDING.

VOL. II NO. 339

Churchill Opposes Burma Bill

SECOND READING

London, Nov. 5.—The Prime Minister, Mr Attlee, in the Commons today moved the second reading of the Burma Independence Bill, which will make Burma an independent Republic by January 4, 1948.

"The departure from the British family of nations of one of its members must be an occasion for deep regret," Mr Attlee said.

He explained that the purpose of the bill was "to give effect to the will of the people of Burma, as expressed by their elected representatives, that their country should become independent."

Burma will cease to be part of the British Commonwealth and will no longer form part of the King's Dominions... henceforward relations between Burma and Britain will be based on a treaty of friendship, which I am glad to say is today stronger than ever."

He told the House it had been hoped by the British Government that Burma would recognise the advantages accruing from Commonwealth membership, "but they have decided otherwise and, in our view, all countries have the right to decide on the nature of their own government."

FOREIGN POWER

Mr Winston Churchill, leader of the Opposition, lashed Mr Attlee and the Labour Government for their "weakness" in permitting Burma to leave the British Commonwealth and become a "foreign power."

There were wide gaps in the Government benches when Mr Attlee moved the second reading of the Burma independence bill, which will make Burma an independent Republic.

Mr Attlee also traced Burma's history from the early days of the East India Company through 50 years of British rule and two world wars, to the events of July 19, the year when the Burmese Premier, U Aung San, and six Burmese Cabinet Ministers were murdered.

Mr Attlee said it was the British Government's duty to implement the wishes of the Burmese people, as expressed by the new constitution which had been drawn up in the remarkably short time of four months.

To suit the Burma Government's convenience, Mr Attlee asked the Commons to amend the Independence Bill, making January 4 instead of January 6 the "appointed day" for Burma's emergence as a republic.

When Mr Attlee finished his address, Mr Churchill rose ponderously, glaring at the thinly-occupied Government benches.

"We can accept no responsibility for this bill," he rasped, and went on to make caustic references to the small number of Government supporters present.

"I should have thought this would have been a day for them; it is one of those moments when they reach the satisfaction of fulfilment and endeavour," Mr Churchill said, with a sweeping gesture toward the Government benches.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

New Traffic Control

The announcement that within a few weeks traffic at the junction of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road is to be regulated by what is called the "three-phase" system of control marks the first important step towards implementation of a plan to modernise and rationalise traffic control within the city areas. As such, the innovation will be regarded cautiously, for it has to be demonstrated whether part of the whole can be successful in practice. Theoretically, the new system of regulation at the Pedder Street-Des Voeux Road junction should enable more rapid movement and greater safety for both vehicular and pedestrian traffic, but for the time being this type of control will operate independently of methods prevailing elsewhere within the city. Therefore the theoretical counsel of perfection may have to give way to practical disabilities created by a conflict of control systems. The biggest handicap confronting those who would untangle our traffic mess is that the two main streets converge a few yards east of the city's centre, and the danger is that unless the "three-phase" system of control is simultaneously employed at the bottom of Garden Road to synchronise with the Des Voeux Road signals, double congestion may result. The test of the

Violation Of Peace Treaties By Satellites

Britain May Refer Question To U.N.

London, Nov. 5.—Britain is considering referring to the United Nations the question of violation of conditions of the peace treaties by Soviet Satellite countries, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Jowitt, told the House of Lords today.

Replying to a debate initiated by Lord Vansittart, former chief diplomatic adviser to the British Government, who deplored the fate of the opposition leaders in Eastern Europe, Lord Jowitt said that Britain would obviously have to bring the matter before the United Nations soon but "I want to be perfectly certain that I have the best case on which to take it."

He said that he did not favour renouncing the treaties because the Government believed it desirable to maintain diplomatic representation in those countries.

Lord Vansittart asked for a reconsideration of the treaties because of the "persistent violation" of the obligations to secure human rights and fundamental freedoms.

"We have been engaged in concluding treaties with people who neither kept them nor had intended to keep them," he declared, "and if we go on with this, it is a policy of rift and ultimately we shall reach a situation where the whole British system is brought into discredit."

In the long run it was impossible to go on with a system whereby the "faithful is always bound and the faithless always free."

BROKEN TREATIES

Lord Vansittart declared: "It is apparent that these treaties are not only being broken but are being even more broken after they have been ratified."

He would like to have made it clear in Bulgaria's case that if the death sentence were carried out on

Strike Holds Up Luxury Liner

Southampton, Nov. 5.—The sailing of the liner Queen Mary, with 2,000 passengers, including the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, was delayed this afternoon by a strike staged by part of her crew.

At 3 p.m. GMT, the original sailing time had come alongside, but the Queen Mary stayed tied up at her dock although telephone lines to the shore had been disconnected. Two gangways were still in position at that time, with strikers going ashore to collect their gear. About 150 of the liner's crew of 1,200 were striking.

At 3.45 p.m., the original sailing time had come alongside, but the Queen Mary stayed tied up at her dock although telephone lines to the shore had been disconnected. Two gangways were still in position at that time, with strikers going ashore to collect their gear. About 150 of the liner's crew of 1,200 were striking.

"There is no doubt whatever that the most grievous things have happened and are happening, and I am afraid it will happen, and further I think it is true to say that I see no prospect of an immediate amelioration of the situation. I do not on the other hand see any prospect of a deterioration of the situation."—Reuter.

"WILL NOT SAIL TONIGHT"

Barney Flynn, Vice-chairman of the Merseyside Seamen's Bank and File Committee which engineered the walkout, said: "I have got almost the whole crew out on strike. She will not be able to sail tonight. Our next action will be to bring out the crew of the Union Castle liner, Durban Castle, due to sail tomorrow. They have already assured us that they will strike if the Queen Mary may do so."

A meeting of the stewards, cooks, deck and engine room workers on the dock at one p.m. with officials of the National Union of Seamen had forced the passengers who had already boarded to wait for their lunch. They stood in long queues outside the dining rooms, waiting for the workers to return.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor boarded the Mary in the early afternoon after driving to Southampton. A local police car accompanied theirs to the dock.

Dock workers around the liner Colony is sent here for re-export and not for local consumption. Mr

A bumper crop of opium, harvested this spring in Yunnan, is believed to have been "frightened away" from Hongkong by the huge seizure of 2,760 taels of raw opium here in July.

Many Yunnan opium traders, after having suffered a \$207,000 loss in Hongkong, have sent their giant crop to other ports for export, local authorities believe.

August and September confiscation figures are no greater than in a normal crop year. Approximately 107 taels of raw and prepared opium were confiscated in August and 103 in September.

Most of the opium brought to the Colony is sent here for re-export and not for local consumption. Mr

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1947.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

For the Proprietor of
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

Dine
At the

C.G.
For Reservations Tel: 27880

Price 20 Cents

The Sports Column

ENGLAND & IRELAND DRAW 2-2

Exciting Football

Everton, Nov. 5.—England and Ireland shared four goals in the soccer international here today, after a most thrilling finish, in which England, one goal down, led by 2-1, and then Ireland with an almost last move of the match equalised.

With less than ten minutes to go, Ireland were in front with a goal from D. Walsh and critics were beginning to refer to records, which showed that Ireland had not beaten England in England for 33 years. Indeed, the last win was in Belfast 20 years ago.

But after Mannion had equalised, England went in front with Lawton's goal following a grand run by Matthews up the right wing, and when many of the 55,000 crowd were preparing to applaud England, Doherty headed the last-minute equaliser.

Splashes of colour in the crowd revealed that Ireland had big support among the onlookers, and this was proved by the ovations Ireland received.

MORTENSEN MISSES

Keen tackling by the Irishmen kept England out in earlier moves when more precise passing found the attack dominated by England. But Ireland were not worried by the reputations of their rivals. They kept a careful watch of such men as Lawton, Matthews and Mannion, and England's line were not allowed much scope.

Mortensen missed a chance for England when he shot over the bar from ten yards out, and opportunities were missed by both Mortensen and Mannion, following good runs by Flannery.

Ireland's halves were very lively, as were the forwards and their work pleased the crowd, while the display in the Irish goal of Hinton was first-class.

At the England end Doherty once went close.

The teams changed ends without scoring. On resuming the Irishmen went away strongly with the intention of breaking down England's defence. Swift, England's goalkeeper, prevented goals with grand stops, but in the 33rd minute he was beaten by Doherty, who supplied the opening which D. Walsh seized to give Swift no chance with a well-placed drive. Ireland deserved the lead.

PENALTY SAVED

Doherty inspired many more moves for the Irishmen, while England seemed unable to do anything against the keen tackling. Lawton rarely received a pass which he could turn to account, and even when England had a penalty 20 minutes from the end, Hinton, as though inspired, brought off a wonder save from Mannion.

Those last ten minutes were packed with thrills as England strove to save the game and Ireland equally determined to keep them out.

Eventually, England had a free kick, which Wright placed directly and Mannion tapped the ball home as Lawton challenged the goalkeeper. Then within a couple of minutes the Matthews move gave Lawton his chance to put England in front, but just as England seemed likely to win, the Irishmen raced away and Doherty crowned a great afternoon's work with the equaliser, which just beat the final whistle.—Reuter.

ENTRIES FOR OLYMPICS

Liverpool, Nov. 5.—The first meeting of the Great Britain Olympic Football Committee here today confirmed that 22 nations thus far have entered for the Olympic soccer tournament at the London games next year.

The nations who have notified their intention of playing in the soccer tournament are: Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Holland, Iceland, Italy, Malta, Palestine, Sweden, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

The Committee's list of suggested venues for the early rounds of the competition, beginning July 31, were the grounds of Arsenal, Highbury, Fulham, Crystal Palace, Tottenham, Hotspur, Brentford, Walthamstow Avenue and Dulwich football clubs. All these grounds are in or on the immediate borders of London.

BRITAIN'S TEAM MANAGER

Semi-finals and finals will be played at the famous Wembley Stadium; semi-finals on August 10 and 11, and the final on August 13. (Continued on Page 4).

Hongkong Seizures "Frighten Away" Bumper Yunnan Opium Crop

A bumper crop of opium, harvested this spring in Yunnan, is believed to have been "frightened away" from Hongkong by the huge seizure of 2,760 taels of raw opium here in July.

Many Yunnan opium traders, after having suffered a \$207,000 loss in Hongkong, have sent their giant crop to other ports for export, local authorities believe.

August and September confiscation figures are no greater than in a normal crop year. Approximately 107 taels of raw and prepared opium were confiscated in August and 103 in September.

Most of the opium brought to the Colony is sent here for re-export and not for local consumption. Mr

Eric Hinsworth of the Import-Export Department said yesterday. Although pre-war figures have been lost, Mr Hinsworth believes that on the whole Hongkong has less of an opium problem today than pre-war. Controlled by a strict Government monopoly before the war, opium trade was a legal and thriving business. Most anti-opium efforts were directed at protecting the Government monopoly as such. Today, since all opium trade has been outlawed, concentrated attacks on smuggling are more easily directed.

Another important factor is the elimination of heroin, Mr Hinsworth said. Monopolised completely by the Japanese before the war, heroin production has been infinitesimal

since the war and none has been seen in Hongkong. Although less expensive, heroin is a more potent and harmful derivative of opium.

With the greater availability of cigarettes and amusements such as the cinema, Hongkong's post-war generation of Chinese have not taken as readily as their elders to opium smoking. Smokers have become smaller, and are forced to jump about from place to place to avoid constant raids. The housing shortage has curbed much of the activities of diabolical operators.

More expensive than pre-war, Chinese opium now sells for approximately \$75 a tael. Indian opium, the most popular brand in Hongkong, is even more expensive.

Military Activity In Java

Batavia, Nov. 5.—The Netherlands Army, charging that an Indonesian Republican mine planted on Dutch territory had killed four Dutch soldiers, said today that "corrective" measures had been taken against the Republican army headquarters at Bandjarnegara, in West Java.

A Republican communiqué said these measures included the bombing and strafing of Bandjarnegara by seven Dutch planes. The Republican army said seven Indonesian civilians were killed, four wounded and 10 civilian houses destroyed in the air attack on Tuesday.

The Dutch communiqué said a mine explosion which killed four soldiers on Monday was the culmination of increasing Republican army activity in the Poerworedjo area.

"During investigation it was proved these activities happened on instruction of a high T. N. I. (Indonesian Republican Army) command," the communiqué said. "To prevent repetition, T. N. I. headquarters near Bandjarnegara were corrected in a fitting manner."

The Dutch said activities in border areas were increasing and reported 13 Dutch soldiers killed and 23 wounded in the first four days of November as a result.—Associated Press.

Salim Gives Report

Batavia, Nov. 5.—The Indonesian Republican Foreign Minister, Mr. Hadji Agoes Salim, today gave the Indonesian Cabinet an account of the seven-month world tour he recently completed. Dutch sources reported today.

The President of the Republic, Dr. Soekarno, attended the meeting, held at Jogjakarta, the Republican capital.

The Indonesian delegation to the International Trade Conference in Havana on November 21 intends afterwards to visit Britain and the United States, Dutch sources reported from Jogjakarta today.—Reuter.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. About three times. 2. A water-filled ditch around a castle. 3. Emanuel. 4. From "Unterset" (German) meaning underwater. 5. It is boiling. 6. The Fourth Earl of Sandwich, when he called for two slices of bread with a slab of beef between them.

STAR
Phone 58335

2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
—TO-DAY ONLY—

"FOR HER HE FOUGHT,
TEMPTATION AND TEMPEST,
NATURE AND MAN!"

DAVID
L LOEW
presents
The Southpaw
A Jean Renoir Production
STARRING
ZACHARY SCOTT * BETTY FIELD

NOVEMBER 7 &
"BRAZIL"

They Gave their Lives.
We, too, may give through the
HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

Send your donation to the Hon. Treasurer Lowe, Bingham & Matthews Mercantile Bank Bldg.

Koreans Doubt Efficacy Of U.N. Measures

BY STANLEY RICH

Seoul, Nov. 5.—A public opinion poll published in the conservative newspaper, Chosen Ilbo, shows that 83 percent of those polled do not believe the United Nations will be successful in solving the Korean problem. The other 17 percent are still hopeful.

Russians Want Hand In Ruhr

Berlin, Nov. 5.—The Taegliche Rundschau, official publication of the Red Army in Germany, announced today that the Soviet Government would press for four-power control of the Ruhr at the Council of Foreign Ministers which is scheduled to meet in London on November 25.

Reviewing the Soviet position before the next meeting of the Council, the Taegliche Rundschau stressed the German problem to the exclusion of all other questions pending between the Soviet Union and the Western powers.

The Red Army newspaper said that the principal problems which would be discussed by the Big Four Foreign Ministers include: The German peace treaty; reparations; Germany's economic unity; and German industrial capacity.

The four principal points embrace all the general aspects of the German problem from the Soviet point of view, within which the Soviet delegation will raise the question of four-power control of the Ruhr.

The Taegliche Rundschau said in connection with the Ruhr: "Problem of future control of the Ruhr remained unsolved (at the Moscow conference) and the Soviet Union continues to demand four-power control."

The Red Army newspaper said that other problems that will be raised at the London Big Four Council include the size and strength of the respective occupation forces, demilitarization and democratization of Germany and the term of the occupation.

The paper concluded that all the questions listed for discussion at the London conference remained unsolved at the last Moscow conference.—United Press.

Although the newspaper specifically represents right wing interests, it has become apparent here that Koreans have only an apathetic toleration of the proceedings in the United Nations and wistful hopefulness for its success.

The majority of Koreans are inclined to feel the United Nations debate is merely an extension of the futile Joint Commission sessions, and such feelings have been reinforced by the Soviet proposal to bring Korea to the United Nations to further express their views.

Local coverage by newspapers, which are mostly outright party organs, has been unusually extensive but with two notable irregularities: firstly, there has been practically no editorial comment on the United Nations sessions, and, secondly, the United Nations is often taking second place to the arrival of Maj.-Gen. William F. Deane, the new military governor.

Different Views

What our public statements have been made follow strict party lines. Right wingers characterize the Soviet proposal to bring Koreans to the United Nations as an "intrigue to utilize the wishes of the Korean people for ulterior purposes." Left wingers—although referring to the United Nations procedure only indirectly—consistently declare that the withdrawal of United States and Soviet troops is essential for Korean independence.

Perhaps the most representative of public opinion was expressed editorially by the Korean Free Press, which is listed by the military authorities as "neutral." The Free Press writes wistfully: "It is difficult to conceive that even after the United Nations proceedings are completed, a successful solution of the Korean problem that Britain keep out of any American-Russian war."

"There is no other state in the world more vulnerable than Great Britain," Woolf said. "Our resources and position make it impossible for us to prepare adequately for an atomic war in the way that the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. can prepare. We must not fight in the next war because we cannot win it and because we cannot attain, under any circumstances, any object for which we might fight in it."

Since Britain cannot fight a major war, Woolf argued, she shall not require a large scale army and should maintain only such forces as are necessary to maintain law and order in Britain and her colonies. The gravest danger spot—in the present world in Woolf's view is Turkey.

Turkey's Position

The integrity and independence of Turkey, Woolf said, "might well be threatened by the USSR. If there were an incident, it might easily provoke hostilities between the two great powers."

Britain could give no adequate aid to Turkey in such a war, Woolf added, and she should make her position plain to the Turkish government so far as strategic and military positions are concerned.

In determining the strength of her armed forces for the next few years, Woolf declared that Britain should rule out any possibility of using them to defend Turkey in the event of a Russo-American war, but should press for impartial international authority to settle such a dispute. At the same time, he said, Britain should seek internationalisation of the Suez and Panama canals and the Sardarnelles.

Not Representative

Harold Laski, Chairman of the Fabian Society, in his foreword to the pamphlet, made it clear that foreign policy experts of the Society were utterly divided on what the Socialist British foreign policy ought to be. Three tendencies emerged from a long discussion—one was pro-American, the other was pro-Russian and the third was to try to find a middle way. Woolf's views were, therefore, not representative of the entire international committee of the Society.

A short outline of the pro-American point of view by W. N. Ewer, diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Herald, was attached to the pamphlet. Ewer accused Woolf of following the line of appeasement of the former Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, and stressed that the Anglo-American Association was purely defensive and aimed at resisting any aggression with which the Security Council of the United Nations Organisation could not deal.—Associated Press.

Rugby Results

London, Nov. 5.—The following are the results of rugby football games played tonight:

Rugby League—Yorkshire Cup final replay: Wakefield Trinity 8, Leeds 7.

Rugby Union—County champion ship: Kent 7, Berkshire 15.—Reuter.

GENERAL MEIGS HERE TOMORROW

It is announced that the President Liner General Meigs is arriving in Hongkong day ahead of schedule and she is expected to dock at 10 o'clock tomorrow (Friday) morning. On board is a large number of passengers disembarking here.

Although arriving a day ahead, the General Meigs will keep to her sailing schedule which is 11 a.m. Sunday.



"Be a dear, Spencer, and keep Russia out of it until the coffee."

Troops Called Out To Quell Paris Strikers

Paris, Nov. 5.—Several small clashes were reported late today when an estimated 5,000 striking Paris sanitary department workers attempted to hold a demonstration in front of the Paris city hall.

FABIAN VIEW OF FOREIGN POLICY

London, Nov. 5.—The chairman of the International Bureau of the Socialistic Fabian Society, Leonard Woolf, in a pamphlet on foreign policy published today, demanded that Britain keep out of any American-Russian war.

"There is no other state in the world more vulnerable than Great Britain," Woolf said. "Our resources and position make it impossible for us to prepare adequately for an atomic war in the way that the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. can prepare. We must not fight in the next war because we cannot win it and because we cannot attain, under any circumstances, any object for which we might fight in it."

Since Britain cannot fight a major war, Woolf argued, she shall not require a large scale army and should maintain only such forces as are necessary to maintain law and order in Britain and her colonies.

The gravest danger spot—in the present world in Woolf's view is Turkey.

Turkey's Position

The integrity and independence of Turkey, Woolf said, "might well be threatened by the USSR. If there were an incident, it might easily provoke hostilities between the two great powers."

Britain could give no adequate aid to Turkey in such a war, Woolf added, and she should make her position plain to the Turkish government so far as strategic and military positions are concerned.

In determining the strength of her armed forces for the next few years, Woolf declared that Britain should rule out any possibility of using them to defend Turkey in the event of a Russo-American war, but should press for impartial international authority to settle such a dispute. At the same time, he said, Britain should seek internationalisation of the Suez and Panama canals and the Dardanelles.

Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcel posts close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail and packages will be posted on previous day.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6

Closing Times by Air

Amoy, Tainan, Shanghai, Tsinling & Canton 3.30 p.m.

Calcutta, Kweilin, Hankow & Nanking 3.30 p.m.

Salon (Sea) 3 p.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 7 a.m.

Macao, Tsinling & Shekki (Sea) 1 p.m.

Canton (Sea) 2 p.m.

South America via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada) (Sea) 2 p.m.

Japan (Ordinary letters & cards only)

3 p.m.

Stralia, Batavia, Sourabaya & Macassar (Sea) 3 p.m.

Swallow (Sea) 3 p.m.

Swallow (Sea) 3 p.m.

Macao, Tsinling & Shekki (Sea) 4 p.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 4 p.m.

China 4 p.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 5 p.m.

Shanghai, Tsinling & Shekki (Sea) 5 p.m.

Macao, Tsinling & Shekki (Sea) 6 p.m.

Canton (Sea) 6 p.m.

Shanghai, Tsinling & Shekki (Sea) 7 p.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 7 p.m.

China 7 p.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 8 p.m.

China 8 p.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 9 p.m.

China 9 p.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 10 p.m.

China 10 p.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 11 p.m.

China 11 p.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 12 p.m.

China 12 p.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 1 a.m.

China 1 a.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 2 a.m.

China 2 a.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 3 a.m.

China 3 a.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 4 a.m.

China 4 a.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 5 a.m.

China 5 a.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 6 a.m.

China 6 a.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 7 a.m.

China 7 a.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 8 a.m.

China 8 a.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 9 a.m.

China 9 a.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 10 a.m.

China 10 a.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 11 a.m.

China 11 a.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 12 a.m.

China 12 a.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 1 a.m.

China 1 a.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 2 a.m.

China 2 a.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 3 a.m.

China 3 a.m.

Calcutta (Sea) 4 a.m.

China 4 a.m.